However, Punjab continues to have the financial problems. Some basic information regarding financial position of the State is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Item	1993-94	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Revenue Receipt	3276.63	5755.96	7467.87	9376.86	8929.00
Revenue expenditure	4043.56	8384.29	10195.28	11712.83	12710.00
Revenue deficit (-)	-766.93	-2628.33	-2727.41	-2335.97	-3781.00
Revenue Deficit as percentage of GSDP	2.54%	4.71%	4.37%	3.41%	5.00%
Gross fiscal deficit (-)	-1493.40	-3779.40	-4293.70	-3903.73	NA
Gross fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP	4.9%	6.8%	6.9%	5.7%	NA
Total Debt as percentage of GSDP	34.71%	38.37%	37.98%	40.65%	43.40%

(b) to (d) The referred packages for Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu and Kashmir given by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry are in the form of New Industrial Policy and other concessions. The packages of special incentives have been given only to special category states on the grounds that these states are industrially least developed and are located in remote, hilly and inaccessible areas.

Written request of the Chief Minister, Punjab submitted to the Prime Minister for considering financial package on the lines of those given to Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu and Kashmir was reviewed by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and was not found feasible.

Indian Economy

†1659. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Planning Commission Indian economy would be among one of the four major economies of the world by the year 2020;

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite such economic development 13 per cent of Indian population in the country would be living Below Poverty Line at that time;

(d) if so the facts in this regard; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the reasons for sustaining poverty in the country is that our plans are aiming at earning more and more money alone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SATYABRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The compounded effect of achieving the targeted annual GDP growth rate of 8.5 to 9 per cent over the next 20 years would result in a quadrupling of the real per capita income and almost eliminating the percentage of Indians living below the poverty line. This will raise India's rank from around 11th today to 4th from the top in 2020 among 207 countries given in the World Development Report in terms of DGP.

(c) and (d) With the above achievement in economic development, India would attain a level of development on par with Upper Middle Income (UMI) countries. One of the key parameters of the development of UMI countries is that the population below the poverty line is 13 per cent. India Vision 2020 aims not only to reach those reference levels of UMI countries, but to surpass them in many areas including poverty.

(e) No, Sir. Indian Five Year Plans aim not only to increase incomes, but also to achieve significant improvements in social indicators.

Planned expenditure for certain States under Tenth Plan

†1660. SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planned expenditure for the Tenth Five Year Plan for Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, area-wise?

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†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi